DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 292 923 UD 026 093

TITLE	Diversity in New York State. An Analysis of Socioeconomic Characteristics and Public School Finances in a Heterogeneous State.
INSTITUTION	New York State Education Dept., Albany. Educational Research Services Unit.
PUB DATE	Feb 88
NOTE	41p.
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Research/Technical (143)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Cultural Differences; Demography; *Educational Finance; Elementary Secondary Education; *Expenditure per Student; Minority Groups; Population Trends; *School Districts; *Social Indicators; *Socioeconomic Status; State Aid; State School District Relationship; Urban Areas
IDENTIFIERS	*New York

ABSTRACT

This report was designed to assist the New York Board of Regents in analyzing financial and socioeconomic data of the school districts in the State of New York. It is concerned with those data which will aid in the formulation of educational policies in support of economic development. Data are presented comparing three types of districts. They are the following: (1) metropolitan suburbs of New York City, which have a broad tax base, spend more, and have fewer socioeconomic problems than other types; (2) the five largest cities of the state, which have the highest prevalence of social problems and spend slightly above the state average; and (3) the rest of the state, which has the lowest tax base and an intermediate number of socioeconomic indicators. These groups are compared to each other and to other states and cities. The following patterns of diversity are presented for these groups and other regions: (1) population and size; (2) average expenditures; (3) wealth and tax effort; (4) educational needs; (5) income measures; (6) population characteristics; and (7) teacher salaries. Statistical data are included in seven tables. (VM)

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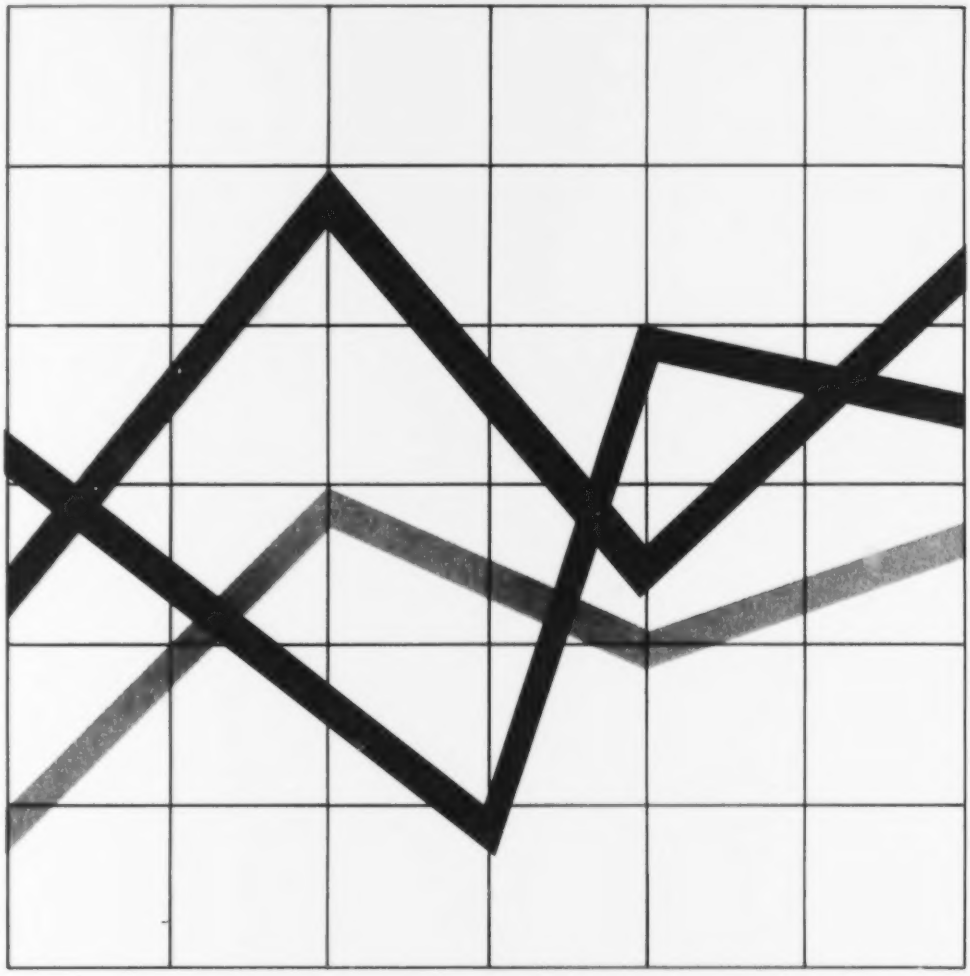
Diversity in New York State

An Analysis of Socioeconomic Characteristics and Public School Finances in a Heterogeneous State



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DIVERSITY IN NEW YORK STATE

An Analysis of Socioeconomic Characteristics and Public School Finances in a Heterogeneous State

This report illustrates that state averages of district educational and socio-economic characteristics conceal underlying differences between types of district in New York State. The report highlights:

- Differences between the five largest cities and other districts in New York State; and
- Comparisons among three groups of New York State districts and other states.

The University of the State of New York
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Educational Research Services Unit
Albany, New York 12234
February 1988

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PREFACE

This report updates a 1985 research study prepared for the Regents Task Force on Education and Economic Development. It is one of a series of publications designed to assist the Regents in analyzing school district financial and socioeconomic data and in formulating educational policies in support of economic development.

During the past few years, several national studies have focused attention on the quality of elementary and secondary education. Most interstate comparisons rely heavily on individual state averages. But state averages of school financial and socioeconomic data may conceal major underlying differences among district and geographic regions, particularly in heterogeneous states such as New York State. The analysis of New York State school district data described in the following pages confirms that view.

The study is based on data drawn from the 1986-87 State Education Department's State Aid Data Base and the 1980 U. S. Census. Analysis of the data reveals three different types of New York State districts which vary widely from each other. The types of districts are:

- **The New York City metropolitan suburbs (excluding Yonkers)**. Districts in this area had on the average a broader tax base, spent more, and had fewer socioeconomic problems than any of the other regions of the State.
- **New York City and the four other major urban centers of the State (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers), often referred to as the Big Five cities**. The tax base of districts in these cities on the whole was slightly above the State average and their expenditures were between the highest group (the New York City suburbs) and the lowest group (upstate). On the other hand, these districts showed the highest prevalence of socioeconomic disadvantage.
- **The rest of New York State outside of the Big Five cities and the New York City suburbs**. It included all of rural New York and small-to-medium-sized cities. This group had the lowest tax base and the lowest expenditures. It generally held an intermediate position in socioeconomic indicators.

When these three groups of school districts are compared as separate substate entities to state averages for the other 49 states, a different picture of New York's education system begins to emerge:

- The Big Five school districts had a percentage of children at or below the poverty level (29.96 percent) second only to that of Mississippi (30.40 percent), whereas the State average for this measure was 14th highest in the nation.
- The estimated personal income per capita of Rest of State districts ($14,685) would rank 12th highest in the nation, if compared to the 50 states. The New York State average ranked seventh among the states.
- Differences in per pupil expenditures among the three New York groups were not sufficient to substantially alter the ranking of any of the groups when compared with the states. All three regions would be clustered between the second and sixth rank among the other 49 states.
- Variations in percent of minority enrollment generally follow the same pattern as the percentage of children at or below the poverty level: the Big Five would rank third highest behind the District of Columbia and Hawaii, while Rest of State districts would rank above only West Virginia, Iowa, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, the lowest ranking states in the union.

Major differences in educational finances were found to exist among the three groups of school districts:

- Metropolitan suburban districts had per pupil expenditures 35 percent above the State average ($3,800). The Big Five and Rest of State districts had significantly lower expenditures: 1 and 14 percent below the State average, respectively.
- Considerable variation existed in the amount of taxable real property wealth per pupil. Districts in the New York City suburban area had an estimated full value per pupil in 1984-85 which was 32

percent above the State average ($100,100). The Big Five cities' full value per pupil was 9 percent below the average, and Rest of State districts were 13 percent below the average.

- The average tax rate of districts in the New York City suburban area was substantially higher than that of the other two groups within the State. Districts in the New York City suburban area had an average tax rate 16 percent above the State average ($22.36), the Big Five cities had a tax rate that was 4 percent above the State average, while Rest of State had a tax rate 19 percent below the average.
- The analysis of four income measures consistently showed that the New York City suburban districts were the wealthiest of these three groups. Rest of State districts were below the State average on all income measures.

A variety of population characteristics which influence educational needs and policies were also examined. The analysis of these characteristics indicated that the Big Five cities have a population uniquely different from the other two groups of districts. It was found, for example, that:

- The average percentage of children 5 to 17 speaking a language other than English at home in the Big Five cities (33.3 percent) is greater than all but one other district. The Big Five cities have more of these children than the combined total of districts comprising the remainder of the State.
- Noncompletion of high school is another variable following the same pattern. Thirty-eight percent of adults in the Big Five cities had not completed high school, whereas in the metropolitan suburbs and the rest of the State high school noncompletion rates were 22 and 29 percent, respectively.
- Only five districts in the State had a higher percentage of children aged 5 to 17 of minority background than the average for the Big Five cities. In the Big Five cities, the percent of 5 to 17 year olds who were from minority backgrounds was 62 percent, or double the State average of 31 percent. The metropolitan suburbs and Rest of State district averages were 16 percent and 5 percent, respectively.
- In the Big Five cities, 30 percent of all children aged 5 to 17 were living at or below the poverty level, considerably higher than the State average (18 percent) or the averages for the metropolitan suburbs (7 percent) and the Rest of State area (11 percent).

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OVERVIEW

New York State currently provides elementary and secondary education to 2.7 million public school pupils in 697 major districts. (A major district has eight or more teachers.) Districts vary greatly in terms of geographic size, average expenditures, fiscal resources, pupil educational needs, and population characteristics.

When elementary and secondary public schools in New York State are compared with those of other states, the interstate analyses of school district expenditures and related pupil characteristics rely almost exclusively on state averages. Averages, however, often reveal little about the wide range of variation among school districts, the 14 statistical areas established using 1980 U. S. Census Bureau criteria, or the three distinct regions of the State (New York City, the five New York State counties in the New York City area, and the rest of the State). The characteristics of the State's other four large cities (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers) show, in several instances, greater similarity to New York City than to adjacent suburban districts.

The purpose of this study was to re-examine selected "averages" and other measures of central tendency commonly used in interstate comparisons to determine whether or not they accurately represent the characteristics of school districts. The study demonstrates that they do not. New York State is so heterogeneous that "averages" are misleading when used in comparisons with states that appear to have more homogeneous populations. For almost every characteristic studied, this report demonstrates that New York State averages often conceal major underlying differences among the school districts and geographic regions of the State. In terms of enrollment and geographic size alone, variations of more than 1,000 to 1 exist between the largest and smallest districts in the State. Other educational characteristics such as expense per pupil, wealth per pupil, tax rates, and pupil evaluation program test results, when studied at either the school district level or at larger levels of aggregation, also show significant variations.

Two major approaches to aggregating data are employed throughout the report in order to dramatize this point. Both groupings rely on the definitions of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) developed by the United States Census Bureau in the 1980 Decennial Census. For the purposes of the report substate **regions** are defined as:

- **New York City Suburban Counties (Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester).** The five suburban counties of New York City have a total population according to the 1980 Census of approximately 3.8 million (22 percent of the State total). The population of this region is greater than 28 states and the District of Columbia. This region contains the highest spending school districts in New York State. The residents of this region tend to have above average income levels and economic characteristics which are in sharp contrast to those of the average resident in the other two regions. Yonkers, the largest school district in this region, had a 1980 Census population of 195,351, or 5.13 percent of the total population of the region. Yonkers differed from its region in terms of social and economic characteristics.

- **New York City.** The population of New York City is approximately 7.1 million (40 percent of the State's population), larger than the population of 41 states and the District of Columbia. The elementary and secondary enrollment in New York City public and nonpublic schools is itself larger than the total population in several other states. Based on analyses of social and economic characteristics, the population of New York City has a far greater percentage of persons with low social and economic status, with incomes at or below the poverty level, and children with special educational needs than would be indicated by statewide averages.

- **Rest of State.** The third region showing distinct characteristics consists of the area of the State outside of the Nassau-Suffolk and New York SMSAs. This region encompasses the largest geographical area of the three regions. Its 1980 Census population is approximately 6.7 million, which is greater than all but nine states, and represents 38 percent of the State's population. The region has a per pupil expenditure level that is 14 percent below the statewide average and is the poorest of the three regions based on the wealth measures analyzed. The 1980 Census population of the three largest cities in this region (Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse) was 770,190, or 11.54 percent of the total population of the region. The three large cities differed from the other districts in the region for about two-thirds of the characteristics studied.

Substantial intra-regional variation was found between each of the Big Four cities (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers) and their respective regions. These cities tended to show far greater profile similarity to New York City than to other districts in their region. In view of this finding, the State was also divided into three alternative groupings of districts in order to more effectively highlight the differences between large central cities and other districts. For this purpose, analysis **groups** are defined as:

I. **New York City Suburban Counties, excluding Yonkers**

II. **Big Five cities** (Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Yonkers, New York City)

III. **Rest of the State** (area outside of the Nassau-Suffolk and New York City Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, excluding Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse)

When the data were once again analyzed based on the alternate method of aggregation described, the report's thesis was once again confirmed: For almost every characteristic studied, the statewide average concealed major underlying differences among the school districts of the State. Differences between large central city school districts and other districts were particularly pronounced.

BACKGROUND AND ORGANIZATION

In January 1984 (and in each subsequent year), the United States Department of Education released a report comparing the states, entitled "State Performance Outcomes, Resource Inputs, and Population Characteristics." That report, as with most interstate comparisons, relied almost exclusively on state averages.

The 1985 *Diversity in New York State* study was undertaken to determine if state averages, commonly used in interstate comparisons, accurately reflect the educational, social, and economic characteristics of most New York State school districts. This report updates the financial and staffing data used in the original report.

Data Collection for New York State School Districts

The study used school district information from the New York State Education Department's State Aid Data Base, which also included selected 1980 U. S. Census data items. The Census data used were based on Summary Tape File 3 prepared by the Data Center of the New York State Department of Commerce (currently, the Department of Economic Development). Use of the 1980 Census data allowed for a more complete analysis of districts than was previously possible.

Educational, social, and economic characteristics, comparable to the items selected by the U. S. Department of Education for its interstate comparison, have been analyzed. In some cases, the characteristics selected were data items traditionally analyzed in New York State, but not reported by the U. S. Department of Education. Most of the characteristics reviewed in the study are shown in Tables A through F.

Data Analysis for New York State School Districts

Variations in the demographic and school aid characteristics of the 697 major districts in New York State were studied initially, and large differences among the districts were found.

The statistical area analysis performed in the 1985 study indicated that the State was composed of three large geographically contiguous but distinct regions, with each region having unique characteristics. Due to the observed dissimilarity of each of the Big Four cities with their respective geographic regions, the State was also classified into three groups of districts for analysis purposes. Each of the three analysis groups was compared with the New York State average or the statewide median district. Averages for the analysis groups were compared with averages for other states using data similar to that released by the United States Department of Education in a January 1987 study.

Organization of New York State Summary Tables

Statistics are summarized within six tables included in this report. *Tables A, B,* and C analyze data by each of the three groupings of districts. Tables B and C also provide data on a regional basis. *Table D* provides data for each of the Big Five cities and their rankings within the State. *Table E* contrasts Big Five cities to the other districts in the same or adjacent counties. *Table F* displays the average or median for each characteristic analyzed for the three regions, the three analysis groups, Big Four cities and New York City.

Unless otherwise stated, the New York State statistics cited throughout this report are based on data from Tables A through F. For the analysis of the statistical areas, regions and groups of districts, averages for each data item were calculated. In most cases the calculated average was a weighted average. However, for 1980 median household income, unweighted averages were calculated.

Comparisons Among 19 Selected Cities in 15 States

To gain an understanding as to whether the wide diversity between central cities and other districts in New York State was unique to New York or might emerge in other intrastate studies, data from the 1980 U.S. Census were also analyzed for selected central cities and their states. These results are summarized in *Table G.*

PATTERN OF SCHOOL DISTRICT DIVERSITY IN NEW YORK

The study found that major variations existed at the district, statistical area, regional and group levels for all of the educational, social and economic characteristics analyzed for New York State school districts. This portion of the report docu-

ments the range of diversity that existed among the school districts and the three groups of districts in the State. Emphasis is placed on those characteristics which are similar to those reported by the United States Department of Education, "Student Performance, Resource Inputs, State Reforms, and Population Characteristics" (January 1987).

Population and Size

Geographic diversity adds to the complexity of school district organization in New York State. Diversity in geographic size can influence school district organization. Transportation systems in districts with a large geographic area and relatively few students will tend to be quite different from districts with a large student body concentrated in a small geographic area. Also, course offerings will tend to be more diverse in districts with larger enrollments than in districts with relatively few pupils.

Enrollment. The average New York State school district has an enrollment of 3,700 pupils.

New York City (the district with the greatest number of pupils) had a reported 1984 enrollment of 930,420, while the smallest major district, Fishers Island, had 45 pupils.

Geographic Size. The average New York State school district covers approximately 66 square miles.

The largest district contains 602 square miles (more than three times the 192 square miles within New York City and over twice the 292 square miles covered by Nassau County's 56 school districts). Eleven districts each have more square miles than all of Nassau County.

There are 75 major districts with a geographic territory of fewer than five square miles (with district boundaries similar to those established in the 19th century when more than 10,000 districts were created so that children would be within walking distance of school) including four districts of less than one square mile.

Average Expenditures and Fiscal Resources

Per Pupil Expenditures. During the 1985-86 school year, operating expenses per pupil (as defined for allocation of 1986-87 State aid) averaged $3,800 in New York State with a range of more than $15,000 per pupil.

Average per pupil expenditures for the three large groups of districts in New York State, as defined by the study, varied by over $1,800 per pupil:

- **Group I** (defined as the five suburban counties surrounding New York City – Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester excluding Yonkers) had 22 percent of the State's public school pupils. It also had an average 1985-86 operating expense of $5,111 per pupil – 34.5 percent above the State average.
- **Group II** (defined as Big Five cities) had 39 percent of the State's pupils, and an average 1985-86 operating expense of $3,761 per pupil – 0.01 percent below the State average.
- **Group III** (defined as the Rest of State, i.e., the area outside New York City and the five surrounding counties excluding Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse) had 39 percent of the State's pupils, and a 1985-86 operating expense of $3,264 per pupil – 14.11 percent below the State average.

Ten percent of the State's pupils attend school in 110 districts with a per pupil expenditure ranging from $5,144 to more than $17,300, and all but 1,400 of these pupils attend school within Group I (99.5 percent of the pupils in this decile range).

In contrast, another 10 percent of the State's pupils attend school in 171 districts with a per pupil expenditure ranging from $2,361 to $2,939, and all of these pupils are educated in Group III districts. The lowest spending Group I district had a 1985-86 operating expense per pupil of $3,286 – greater than 348 Group III districts (66.8 percent of the 518 districts in Group III) and one of the Big Five districts within Group II.

Property Wealth Per Pupil. New York State's major districts all have access to one local revenue source – the real property tax. Across the State there is significant variation in the amount of taxable real property wealth per pupil. The State average for 1984-85 full valuation per pupil (as defined under law for the computation of 1986-87 operating aid) was $100,100, with a range of more than $1.77 million – from $29,324 full value per pupil in a Franklin County district to $1.80 million in a Suffolk County district.

There is a range of approximately $43,000 among the average full value per pupil wealth of the three groups:

- **Group I** had an average 1984-85 full valuation per pupil of $132,252 – 32.12 percent above the State average.
- **Group II** had an average 1984-85 full valuation of $91,124 per pupil – 8.96 percent below the State average.
- **Group III** had an average 1984-85 full valuation per pupil of $88,753 – 11.34 percent below the State average.

Local Tax Effort. Local tax effort as measured by this study was calculated using 1984-85 real property, nonproperty, and other tax levies (excluding taxes for library purposes) and the 1984 full value of districts. Tax effort was calculated as a tax rate per thousand dollars of the full value of property within a district's boundaries. The full value tax rate of districts varied from $0.13 per thousand to $43.20 per thousand with a State average of $22.36. The average tax rate of Group I was substantially higher than the tax rate of the other two groups within New York State.

- **Group I** had an average 1984-85 full value tax rate of $25.96 per thousand – 16.10 percent above the State average.

- **Group II** had a tax rate of $23.36 per thousand – 4.47 percent above the State average.
- **Group III** had an average full value tax rate of $18.08 per thousand – 19.14 percent below the State average.

The highest 1984-85 full value tax rate of a Group III school district was $29.42 per thousand – a rate exceeded by 70 Group I districts (40.2 percent of the 174 districts in Group I). The highest tax rate among the five Group II districts was $25.51 per thousand – a rate exceeded by 110 Group I districts (63.2 percent of the districts in Group I) and 7 Group III districts (1.35 percent of the districts in Group III).

Pupil Educational Needs

Three aspects of special educational needs were examined to assess the variation in pupil characteristics among substate groups – attendance ratios, limited English proficiency (LEP) pupils and pupils with special educational needs (PSEN). For each aspect, the averages reported for the Big Five cities (i.e., Group II) differed significantly from those reported for other areas of New York State.

For the 1984-85 school year:

- Big Five city school districts had 4 of the 13 lowest attendance ratios of major districts in the State. Syracuse, with the highest attendance ratio among the Big Five cities, had the 48th lowest attendance ratio of 697 districts statewide. The Big Five weighted average attendance ratio was 86.14 percent – 8.56 percentage points below that of the median district statewide (94.70 percent).
- The percentage of pupils from the Big Five cities participating in limited English proficiency (LEP) programs was 9.11 percent. No district (excluding the Big Five cities) had a larger percentage of their pupils served by LEP programs in 1984-85 than the Group II average. Of the 90,779 pupils served in a LEP program during the 1984-85 school year, 80,876 (89 percent) were from the Big Five cities. There were 574 districts (serving 40 percent of the total State public school population) without any pupils in an approved LEP program in the 1984-85 school year.

Based on the 1982-83 and 1983-84 average Pupil Evaluation Program (PEP) tests, 44.5 percent of the Big Five city pupils taking the third and sixth grade tests had a composite score below the minimum competence level. In 592 districts (with 50 percent of the State's pupils), the proportion of PEP test-takers with composite scores below the minimum competence level ranged from 2.0 percent to 21.8 percent.

Income Measures

Four income measures were analyzed: 1984-85 New York State adjusted income per pupil, 1984-85 New York State taxable income per taxpayer, 1980 median household income from United States Census data, and the distribution of 1980 United States Census income by household. Each of the income measures require individual interpretation since the definition of income, the divisor used, and the years compared are not constant. The results from using one measure, therefore, will differ from the results of another measure.

New York adjusted income does not include various transfer payments such as social security, public assistance, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, child support and certain scholarships or fellowships. Most of the transfer payments constitute income as defined by the Census Bureau. The treatment of transfer payments, which in all probability are not uniformly distributed throughout the State, will have a significant impact on the measurement of "income" for a district, region or state. Taxable income per taxpayer was computed by using adjusted gross personal income reported by New York State taxpayers for State tax purposes; the income for individuals without income tax liability was not included.

Each of the divisors used is different: pupils, New York State taxpayers (including only individuals having any tax liability), and households. Of the four measures for which individual district data were analyzed, income per taxpayer may have a distributional pattern which is similar to the income per capita measure used by the United States Department of Education in its report series on Student Performance, Resource Inputs, State Reforms, and Population Characteristics.

The New York State averages for each of the income measures analyzed were as follows:

- Income per pupil – $51,500
- Income per taxpayer – $17,727
- 1979 Median Household income – $16,837
- Percent of households with 1979 income greater than $30,000 – 20.49 percent

The income wealth of each group of districts varied among the different wealth measures analyzed. The greatest variation existed for the Big Five cities (Group II):

- **Group I** was the wealthiest of the three groups on all of the income measures. Its 1984-85 income per pupil average of $66,288 was 28.71 percent above the State average. The 1984-85 average income per taxpayer of $21,592 was 21.80 percent above the State average. The 1980 median household income of $25,170 was 48.46 percent above the State's median household income. Census data revealed that 36.85 percent of the households in Group I had 1979 income of more than $30,000, as compared to the State average of 20.49 percent. Indeed, Group I had more than twice the percentage of households with incomes above $30,000 than did either Group II or Group III.
- **Group II** had a 1984-85 income per pupil of $52,885 which was 2.69 percent above the State average. The

1984-85 income per taxpayer of $17,799 was 0.41 percent above the State average. The 1980 median household income of $14,024 was 16.71 percent below the State median. Of the three groups, the Big Five cities had the smallest percentage of households with 1979 income of more than $30,000 per household (15.99 percent) and had an average 4.50 percentage points below the State average.

- **Group III** was below the State average on all income measures analyzed. Its 1984-85 income per pupil of $40,935 was 20.51 percent below the State average. The 1984-85 income per taxpayer of Group III was $15,026 or 15.24 percent below the State average. The 1980 median household income of $16,329 was 3.02 percent below the State median. The percentage of households with 1979 income greater than $30,000 was 18.30 percent, which was 2.19 percentage points below the State average.

Population Characteristics

The study examined a variety of population characteristics which could influence educational needs. Analysis of the characteristics indicated that the Big Five cities, which essentially determine the full value and expenditure per pupil State averages and are below the State average on several income measures, have a population uniquely different from the other two groups of districts.

Second Language. The percentage of children (5 to 17) who speak a language other than English at home, in the Big Five cities, was greater than all but one district (not including Big Five cities) in New York State. Indeed, the Big Five cities had, according to the 1980 Census, more of these children than the combined totals of Group I (the five New York City suburban counties excluding Yonkers) and Group III (Rest of State). In the Big Five cities, the ratio of such children to all persons aged 5 to 17 (33.28 percent) was almost double the State average of 17.21 percent. The percentage of children speaking a language other than English at home in Group I was 8.96 percent (slightly more than half of the State average) while Group III had the lowest regional percentage of such children (3.89 percent).

Minority Group Members. Only five districts (not including the Big Five cities) in the State had a larger percentage of children (5 to 17) identified by the 1980 Census as belonging to a minority group than the average for the Big Five cities. The State average of 31.02 percent was more than half the percentage for the Big Five cities (61.90 percent). Group I and Group III averages were 15.54 percent and 5.21 percent.

Noncompletion of High School. Census data reported for 1980 reveal that New York State had 81 districts in which 39 percent or more of the adults aged 18 and over had not graduated from high school (79 districts were located in Group III, one was Buffalo and one district was from Group I). Regional variations for the percentage of adults who had not graduated from high school are noted below:

- **Group I** had 22.48 percent of its adults (age 18 and over) who had not completed high school according to the 1980 Census.
- **Group II** (the Big Five cities) had 38.01 percent of adults (age 18 and over) who had not completed high school according to the 1980 Census – an average 6.21 percentage points higher than the State average (31 80 percent).
- **Group III** had 28.66 percent of its adults (age 18 and over) who had not completed high school according to the 1980 Census.

Percent of Children Below the Poverty Level. The percentage of children aged 5 to 17 who are living at or below the poverty level in the Big Five cities (29.96 percent) is considerably higher than the State average (17.90 percent). Only three districts in the State have more children living in poverty. Children living at or below the poverty level is a problem of greater magnitude in Group III (10.68 percent) than in Group I (7.28 percent).

Teacher Salaries

There is a great deal of variation in teacher salaries within New York State. The statewide median classroom teacher salary in 1984-85 was $28,213.

- **Group I** districts had a 1984-85 median teacher salary of $34,712 or 20.04 percent above the statewide median.
- **Group II** had a median teacher salary of $29,976 or 6.25 percent above the statewide median.
- **Group III** districts had a median teacher salary of $24,234 or 14.1 percent below the statewide median.

In 1984-85, Group II had 40.14 percent of the State's enrolled pupils, but only 38.28 percent of the State's teachers. Districts in the New York City suburban area (Group I) had 24.53 percent of the State's teachers even though the school districts in that area enroll 22.22 percent of the State's pupils. The Group III (remainder of the State) percentage of all teachers was 37.20 percent – slightly below their percentage of enrolled pupils in the State (37.64).

Because the data on teacher salaries were derived from a State Education Department data summary report not fully compatible with those used in this study, it was not possible to include teacher salary and staffing information in Tables A through F.

COMPARISONS AMONG THREE NEW YORK GROUPS AND OTHER STATES

The January 1987 interstate comparison report of the United States Department of Education, "Student Performance, Resource Inputs, State Reforms, and Population Characteristics, 1982 and 1986," which is the latest in a series of similar comparisons and relied on state averages, indicated that:

- The average 1985 expenditure per pupil of $5,492 in New York State was 59 percent above the national average of $3,449 and ranked second only to Alaska.
- Per capita income of $16,050 in New York for 1985 was 15.7 percent above the national average of $13,867.
- The percent of children (ages 5 to 17) living in poverty in New York during 1980 was 17.9 percent, one-sixth above the national average of 15.3 percent.
- The minority percent of enrollment in schools for New York State in 1985 was 36 percent, 24 percent above the national average of 29 percent.
- New York's estimated average teacher salary for 1986 of $30,678 was 21 percent above the national average of $25,313.
- The ratio of pupils to teachers in 1986 was reported to be 15.8 to 1 for New York State, 12 percent below the national average of 17.9 to 1.
- New York State ranked 37th highest in the nation in terms of federal funds as a percent of school revenues. The State's 5.0 percent average was almost one-fourth below the 1985 national average of 6.5 percent.

When the three distinct analytical groups are used for precisely the same interstate comparisons, a completely different perception of New York emerges.

Expenditures Per Pupil

The January 1987 United States Department of Education report shows New York State ranked second among the states with an average 1985 current expenditure per pupil of $5,492. New York State does not summarize and report individual district data by current expenditures per pupil. However, for the purposes of this study, comparable expenditures per pupil were derived for the three selected groups within the State by using the 1985-86 approved operating expense per pupil data from Table A, page 10.

The projected expenditure for Group I (Five New York City Suburban Counties, excluding Yonkers) was $7,387 – 35 percent above the New York State average of $5,492 (as reported by the United States Department of Education). The Big Five cities' projected current comparable expenditure per pupil was $5,436, slightly below the statewide average. The third group, Rest of State, was found to have comparable expenditures of $4,717 per pupil – 14 percent below the New York State average and approximately 37 percent above the United States average as shown below:

Existing Rank Among States	State or Analysis Group*	Estimated Current Expenditure Per Pupil
1	Alaska	$7,843[a]
	New York State Group I	7,387[b]
2	New York State	5,492[a]
	New York State Group II	5,436[b]
3	Wyoming	4,799[a]
4	Connecticut	4,738[a]
	New York State Group III	4,717[b]
5	District of Columbia	4,571[a]
	U. S. Average	3,449[a]
50	Alabama	2,325[a]
51	Utah	2,220[a]

[a] Average reported by the United States Department of Education in January 1987 report.

[b] Projected from 1985-86 approved operating expense per pupil (AOE/Expense TAPU) shown in Table A using a ratio methodology for internal analysis purposes. (The State average for 1985-86 AOE/Expense TAPU was $3,800.)

* New York State groups are defined on page 1 of this report.

Derived Personal Income Per Capita

The January 1987 United States Department of Education report shows New York State with a 1985 average income per capita of $16,050 and a rank of seventh among the states – 15.7 percent above the United States average of $13,867.

Roughly comparable income per capita figures for the three selected groups were derived for analysis from 1980 income per capita in the 1980 Census and are shown below:

- **Group I**, the five New York City suburban counties excluding Yonkers, had a derived personal income per capita of $19,657, a projection which would place this particular group in first rank.
- **Group II**, the Big Five cities, had a derived personal income per capita of $15,389, a projection which would appear to put the Big Five cities 11 percent above the United States average of $13,867 and between the 8th ranked State, Maryland, at $15,864 and the 9th ranked State, New Hampshire, at $14,964.

- **Group III**, Rest of State, had a derived personal income per capita of approximately $14,685, 5.9 percent above the national average. The rank ordering of this group would fall between the 11th State, Illinois, at $14,738, and the 12th State, Virginia, at $14,542.

Existing Rank Among States	State or Analysis Group	Estimated Personal Income Per Capita
	New York State Group I	$19,657[b]
1	Alaska	18,187[a]
2	District of Columbia	18,168[a]
7	New York State	16,050[a]
8	Maryland	15,864[a]
	New York State Group II	15,389[b]
9	New Hampshire	14,964[a]
11	Illinois	14,738[a]
	New York State Group III	14,685[b]
12	Virginia	14,542[a]
	U. S. Average	13,867[a]
50	West Virginia	10,193[a]
51	Mississippi	9,187[a]

[a] Per capita personal income average for 1985 as reported in January 1987 by the United States Department of Education.

[b] Per capita personal income is not generally reported by individual cities, therefore, estimated income per capita was projected for each group from 1980 personal income per capita, reported by county, using a ratio methodology. The State average based on data from the 1980 Census was $7,502, according to the Summary Tape File 3 prepared by the Data Center of the New York State Department of Commerce (currently, the Department of Economic Development).

Percent of Population Aged 5 to 17 at or Below Poverty Status

New York State with 17.9 percent of its school-aged children 5 to 17 years at or below poverty status ranked 14th highest among the states in 1980 according to a January 1987 U. S. Department of Education report. Since 1972, when only 12.2 percent of these children were at or below poverty, New York has changed from a rank of 25 to its present rank of 14.

- **Group I**, the five suburban New York City counties excluding Yonkers, had 7.28 percent of the school-aged children (5 to 17 years) living at or below the poverty level according to the 1980 U. S. Census.
- **Group II**, Big Five cities, had 29.96 percent of children aged 5 to 17 living at or below the poverty level. Only one state appeared to have a higher proportion of 5 to 17 year olds at poverty levels according to the 1987 U.S. Department of Education report.
- **Group III**, Rest of State, with 10.68 percent of children aged 5 to 17 living at or below the poverty level, was below the national average.

Existing Rank Among States	State or Analysis Group	Percent of Children Aged 5 to 17 at or Below Poverty Level in 1980
1	Mississippi	30.40%[a]
	New York State Group II	29.96[b]
2	District of Columbia	26.30[a]
14	New York State	17.90[a]
	U. S. Average	15.30[a]
43	Kansas	10.70[a]
	New York State Group III	10.68[b]
44	Connecticut	10.40[a]
50	New Hampshire	8.90[a]
51	Wyoming	7.50[a]
	New York State Group I	7.28[b]

[a] Average reported in January 1987 by the United States Department of Education and based on 1980 U. S. Census data.

[b] Computed from 1980 U. S. Census data tape. The New York State average for this measure was 17.90 percent as shown in Tables A and C.

Minority Percent of Enrollment

The January 1987 U. S. Department of Education report showed that 36 percent of the State's enrolled pupils were minority group members in 1984 according to the U. S. Office of Civil Rights. On this characteristic, New York ranks 12th highest among the states.

Data from the 1980 U. S. Census have been obtained on the percent of children (aged 5 to 17) identified as of Spanish origin or members of a minority group. The State average was 31.02 percent, but regional differences are significant.

- **Group I**, the five suburban counties surrounding New York City excluding Yonkers, 18.03 percent of the children were reported to be of Spanish origin or nonwhite.
- **Group II**, Big Five cities, 71.84 percent of the 5 to 17 year olds were identified as Hispanic or as members of a racial minority group. Of the 51 jurisdictions included in the U. S. Department of Education report, only the District of Columbia with 96 percent and Hawaii with 77 percent showed proportions of minority students higher than the average reported below for the Big Five cities.
- **Group III**, the Rest of State, 6.05 percent of the children aged 5 to 17 were either of Spanish origin or nonwhite.

Existing Rank Among States	State or Analysis Group	Minority Percent of Enrollment
1	District of Columbia	96.00%[a]
2	Hawaii	77.00[a]
	New York State Group II	71.84[b]
3	New Mexico	55.00[a]
12	New York State	36.00[a]
	U. S. Average	29.00[a]
27	Connecticut	19.00[a]
	New York State Group I	18.03[b]
28	Missouri	18.00[a]
43	Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Utah	7.00[a]
	New York State Group III	6.05[b]
47	West Virginia	5.00[a]
50	Maine	1.00[a]
51	Vermont	1.00[a]

[a] Average reported by the United States Department of Education in a January 1987 report and based on Fall 1984 U. S. Office of Civil Rights data.

[b] Projected by applying a ratio methodology to group averages computed from 1980 U. S. Census data tape showing the percent of children aged 5 to 17 identified as of Spanish origin or a member of a nonwhite racial group. The 1980 State average percent of minority children was 31.02 percent, as shown in Table A.

COMPARISONS AMONG 19 SELECTED CENTRAL CITIES AND 15 STATES

The study demonstrated that state averages can be misleading in a state as diverse as New York. But is New York unique? Does the study have relevance for states other than New York? A report[a] which analyzed 44 cities was issued by the United States Department of Education in September 1983; it found considerable differences between the cities and their state averages.

In the 1985 *Diversity in New York* study, selected U.S. Census data items were analyzed for 19 cities in 15 states. Cities were selected because they were either one of the 12 most populous cities in the United States or were the largest city in one of the 13 most populous states[b] in the 1980 Census. The population of the selected cities as a percent of their state's population ranged from 2.87 percent (San Francisco, California) to 40.28 percent (New York, New York). Nine cities had a population which constituted more than 10 percent of the 1980 Census population for their state.

Since the study did not have access to the same data in other states that were used in the intrastate analysis of New York, data elements similar to but not identical with those used for the intrastate study were analyzed for the selected city districts and at the state level. The Census data analyzed included: income measures, percent of persons below the poverty level, percent of persons (age five and above) speaking a language other than English at home, percent of persons identified as Hispanic or of other minority groups, and percent of adults (age 25 and above) not graduating from high school. Table G provides the data used for each central city and large state.

The data analyzed for this report indicate that within the most populous states differences between central cities and their state were comparable to the differences found in New York between New York City and the State.

Income Measures

Three income measures from the 1980 Census were analyzed for the large state analysis. The income measures were: 1979 income per capita, 1979 income per household, 1979 income per family. Per capita income as published in the 1980 U.S. Census has been used because data on per capita personal income, shown in the January 1984 report issued by Secretary Bell and used in the text table on page 14, are not generally reported for individual cities. Per capita income averages reported by the 1980 Census, however, were lower than per capita personal income levels because of definitional differences. For example, New York State "1979 per capita income" according to the 1980 Census was published as $7,498, while New York State "1979 per capita personal income" was $9,157.

1979 Per Capita Income. In 11 of the 19 selected central cities, average 1979 per capita income was below the state average, while eight central cities had average per capita income greater than their state averages. Cities with per capita income above their state averages tended to be located in the South, Southwest, or Western regions of the United States. Per capita income of the selected cities as a percentage of the state average ranged from 44.3 percent below (Newark) to 27.5 percent above (Charlotte). Per capita income in 1979 for New York City was 3.0 percent below the state average. Ten of the selected cities were, as a percent, further below their state averages than was New York City. Two cities (Los Angeles and Atlanta) had average income per capita within $150 of their state averages.

1979 Median Income per Household. In 15 of the selected cities median income per household according to the 1980 Census was below their respective state medians. Median income per household for the selected cities in relationship to

[a] U.S. Department of Education, School Finance Project, *The Financing of Urban Public Schools, A Report on Selected Schools: Supplement to Final Report, Volume 1 of the Congressionally Mandated Study of School Finance*, September 1983.

[b] The original intention of the study was to analyze the largest city in the 12 most populous states; however, since Georgia has replaced Indiana as the 12th most populous state since 1980, it was decided to include data from both states. Therefore, 13 states were included in this analysis.

their state medians ranged from almost one-half below (Newark) to one-sixth above (Charlotte).

New York City's median income per household was 16.78 percent below the state median. Nine cities had a median income per household which was a greater percentage below their state median than New York City had relative to the New York State median.

In general, the central cities, like New York City, appear comparatively poorer on median income per household than on average income per capita.

1979 Median Income per Family. Median 1979 income per family in 13 of the 19 selected cities was below their state medians. In the selected cities, median family income ranged from almost one-half below (Newark) to one-ninth above (Houston) the respective statewide medians. Nine of the selected cities were poorer relative to their state median than New York City. Only Phoenix, Charlotte and Houston were above the statewide reference point on all three income measures.

Percent of Persons Below the Poverty Level

According to published 1980 United States Census data, 15 of the selected cities had a higher percentage of persons living below the poverty level than the state average of their respective states. In the 19 selected cities, the percentage of persons in poverty in relationship to the state averages ranged from one-sixth below (Phoenix) to almost three and one-half times above (Newark) their state averages.

Nine of the selected cities had a higher percentage of their 1980 populations living in poverty than did New York City. In eight of the selected cities, the percentage of persons in poverty when compared to their states indicated greater diversity than existed in New York between New York City and the State.

Percent Speaking a Language Other than English at Home (ages Five and Above)

In 12 of the selected cities the higher percentage of persons (ages five and above) speaking a language other than English at home was greater than their state averages. The percent of persons speaking a language other than English at home in the selected cities ranged, when compared to the state average, from approximately seven-tenths below (Jacksonville) to over two and one-fourth times the state average (San Antonio).

Two cities, San Antonio and San Francisco, had a higher percentage of persons speaking a language other than English at home than did New York City; however, when the central cities were compared to their state averages, three cities showed greater diversity and three additional districts had almost as much diversity as did New York City when compared to their state averages.

Percent of Persons Identified as Hispanic or Minority Group Members

In all but two of the selected central cities (Phoenix and San Diego) the percentage of identified minority group members was greater than their state averages. In comparison to the state average the percentage of minority group members ranged from one-seventh below (Phoenix) to more than four and one-fifth times the state averages (Boston). Six of the selected cities had a percentage of identified minority group members which was greater than New York City. For nine of the selected cities, the percentage of minority group members, when compared to their state averages, indicated greater diversity than existed between New York City and the State.

Percent of Adults Not Graduating from High School

Eleven of the selected cities, when compared to their states, had a higher percentage of adults (age 25 and above) not graduating from high school. The percentage of adults not graduating from high school ranged from approximately one-fifth below the state average (San Diego) to seven-tenths above (Newark). Four of the eight cities with graduation rates higher than their state averages are located in either California or Texas.

Eight of the selected cities had a percentage of adults not graduating from high school which was equal to or exceeded New York City's percentage. The percentage of adults not graduating from high school, when compared to their state averages, indicated greater diversity for seven selected cities than existed between New York City and New York State.

TABLE A

COMPARISON BETWEEN CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW YORK STATE MAJOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS
(AS MEASURED AT 90TH, 50TH, AND 10TH PUPIL PERCENTILES) AND AVERAGES (OR MEDIANS) FOR THREE GROUPS
(FIVE NEW YORK CITY AREA SUBURBAN COUNTIES EXCLUDING YONKERS; BIG FIVE CITIES; AND REST OF STATE), AND TOTAL STATE

Category	School District Pupil Percentiles[a]						Averages (or Median[b]) for Three Groups			
	90th Percentile		50th Percentile		10th Percentile		Five New York City Area Cos. Except Yonkers[c]	Big Five Cities	Rest of State[d]	Total State
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank				
FACTORS RELATED TO ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL AID										
1985-86 Operating Expense/Pupil (AOE/Expense TAPU)[e]	$ 5,144	587	$ 3,802	467	$ 2,939	171	$ 5,111	$ 3,761	$ 3,264	$ 3,800
1984-85 Full Value/Pupil (FV/TWPU)[f]	142,894	556	91,869	397	59,488	127	132,252	91,124	88,753	100,100
1984-85 Income/Pupil (NYS Adj. Gross Inc./TWPU)[g]	71,114	600	53,505	527	28,724	228	66,288	52,885	40,935	51,500
1984-85 Full Value Tax Rate (Per $1,000)[h]	30.78	640	23.56	556	15.63	223	25.96	23.36	18.08	22.36
Percent Below Minimum Competence on 1982-83 and 1983-84 PEP Tests[i]	46.10%	697	21.80%	592	9.10%	111	14.60%	44.50%	15.70%	26.40%
1984-85 District Attendance Ratio[j]	.9526	517	.9320	77	.8561	1	.9359	.8614	.9448	.9093
1984-85 Limited English Proficiency Pupils as Percent of Total Pupils[k]	9.61%	696	1.14%	623	0.00%	148	1.34%	9.11%	0.30%	3.89%
INCOME MEASURES NOT USED IN SCHOOL AID FORMULA										
1984-85 Average Income/Taxpayer (State Taxable Income)[l]	$ 20,041	606	$18,173	551	$13,032	242	$ 21,592	$17,799	$15,026	$ 17,727
1980 Median Household Income[m]	26,345	622	14,923	226	13,690	131	25,170	14,024	16,329	16,837[b]
Percent of 1980 Households with Incomes Above $30,000[n]	40.67%	622	16.29%	364	10.64%	183	36.85%	15.99%	18.30%	20.49%
1980 CENSUS POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS										
Percent of Children (5 to 17) Speaking a Language Other Than English at Home[o]	36.23%	696	7.00%	578	2.15%	221	8.96%	33.28%	3.89%	17.21%
Percent of Children (5 to 17) Identified as Hispanic or Minority Group Member[p]	64.62	692	11.99	612	1.36	234	15.54	61.90	5.21	31.02
Percent of Adults (18+) Who Did Not Complete High School[q]	38.18	695	34.39	485	17.52	86	22.48	38.01	28.66	31.80
Percent of Households With Own Children Headed by Single Parents[r]	16.16	689	11.26	606	6.68	148	9.28	16.10	9.26	12.79
Percent of Children (5 to 17) Below Poverty Level[s]	30.66	694	15.77	516	3.92	93	7.28	29.96	10.68	17.90

FOOTNOTES APPEAR ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

NOTE: Categories presented in Table A are further explained in footnotes e through s. In addition, Table B provides more detail for the first seven categories shown above, and Table C provides detail for the remaining eight categories. The number of school districts in the report (697) reflects the number of major school districts on the March 1987 data base less any district that was not a major school district at the time the original 1985 report was prepared.

Tables D, E, and F present more information on the Big Five cities and other regional groups.

a A pupil percentile produces a value which indicates that a given percentage of the State's pupils are in districts with lower values. For example, Table A shows that 90 percent of the State's pupils attend school in 587 districts with an estimated 1985-86 AOE/Expense TAPU equal to or less than $5,144.

b District medians are shown for the State totals for this category; unweighted averages are shown for the three groups for this category. Arithmetic means were developed as averages for the 14 other categories.

c The arithmetic means and the medians shown here are the same as those shown on Tables B and C for Region I, excluding Yonkers.

d The arithmetic means and the medians shown here are the same as those shown on Tables B and C for Region III, excluding three of the Big Five Cities (Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse).

e 1985-86 Approved Operating Expense (AOE)/1985-86 Total Aidable Pupil Units (TAPU) for Expense, as defined in Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1986.

f 1984 Full Value/1984-85 Total Wealth Pupil Units (TWPU). For group, regional and other averages, the data are unduplicated for the three central high school districts.

g 1984 Adjusted Gross Personal Income/1984-85 Total Wealth Pupil Units (TWPU). For group, regional and other averages, the data are unduplicated for the three central high school districts.

h 1984-85 property and non-property tax levy divided by 1984 Full Value, multiplied by 1,000. For all averages, the data are unduplicated for the three central high school districts.

i Two year average of 1982-83 and 1983-84 third and sixth grade mathematics and reading scores. For all averages, data are unduplicated.

j 1984-85 total aggregate attendance divided by possible total aggregate attendance.

k 1984-85 number of pupils participating in Limited English Proficiency programs divided by 1984-85 total adjusted average daily attendance.

l 1984-85 non-exempt gross income/non-exempt number of taxpayers. Data exclude the returns of tax exempt individuals who file only to obtain refunds of taxes withheld.

m 1980 median household income is based on sample estimates.

n Percent of 1980 households with income of $30,000 and above is based on sample estimates regarding members of household by income intervals.

[o] Percent of children (5-17) who speak a language other than English is based on sample estimates regarding population age 5-17 by language spoken at home and the subset of those who speak a language other than English. Data are unduplicated for all averages.

[p] Percent of children (5-17) identified as Hispanic or minority group member is based on complete count data regarding population by race and age including the subsets Spanish origin, and Black, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Asian, Pacific Islander. Data are unduplicated for all averages.

[q] Percent of adults (18+) who have not completed high school is based on sample estimates regarding persons by level of education completed and persons who have completed kindergarten through three years of high school. Data are unduplicated for all averages.

[r] Percent of households with own children headed by single parents is based on complete count data regarding numbers of households by type with persons under 18 years old, male householder (no wife present), and female householder (no husband present). Data are unduplicated for all averages.

[s] Percent of children (5-17) below poverty level is based on sample estimates regarding total children age 5 through 17 and the children age 5 through 17 living in poverty. Data are unduplicated for all averages.

SOURCE: The first eight categories shown above are from the State Education Department State Aid Data Base of March 30, 1987. Definitions of the first seven categories reflect changes imposed by Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1986. The last seven categories reflect data obtained from the 1980 United States Census of Population and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce, from Summary Tape File 3.

TABLE B

DISTRICT ARRAY INFORMATION FOR SEVEN FACTORS RELATED TO ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL AID[a] FOR FIVE NEW YORK CITY AREA COUNTIES, NEW YORK CITY, REST OF STATE, AND TOTAL NEW YORK STATE

District Variations By Regions	1985-86 Average AOE/Expense TAPU		1984-85 Average Full Value/TWPU		1984-85 Average NYS Income/TWPU		1984-85 Average Full Value Tax Rate/$1,000		Percent Below Minimum Competence on 83 + 84 PEP Tests		1984-85 District Attendance Ratio		1984-85 LEP Pupils as Percent of Total Pupils	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
I. FIVE NYC AREA COUNTIES (NASSAU, PUTNAM, ROCKLAND, SUFFOLK, WESTCHESTER)														
Highest District	$17,306	175	$1,798,204	175	$310,743	175	$43.20	175	42.7%	175	.9636	175	13.45%	175
Second Highest	14,308	174	1,739,012	174	228,832	174	40.77	174	41.7	174	.9632	174	9.51	174
90th Pupil Percentile	6,153	134	221,566	134	112,754	149	35.37	161	24.2	163	.9502	141	5.91	165
50th Pupil Percentile	4,983	62	109,870	59	59,526	68	29.50	106	13.2	103	.9372	60	0.43	114
Median District	5,365	88	150,238	88	70,877	88	27.35	88	12.4	88	.9431	88	0.00	88
10th Pupil Percentile	4,016	11	49,343	8	31,246	10	22.62	45	7.3	25	.9151	10	0.00	23
Second Lowest	3,575	2	44,182	2	21,035	2	4.02	2	2.3	2	.8912	2	0.00	2
Lowest	3,286	1	33,261	1	21,035	1	3.02	1	2.0	1	.8646	1	0.00	1
Ratio: High to Low	5.27 to 1		54.06 to 1		14.80 to 1		14.30 to 1		21.35 to 1		1.11 to 1		N.A.	
90th to 10th	1.53 to 1		4.49 to 1		3.61 to 1		1.56 to 1		3.32 to 1		1.07 to 1		N.A.	
REGION I AVERAGES:														
Total Region I	$ 5,076		$ 132,564		$ 66,741		$25.94		15.5%		.9336		1.70%	
Excluding Yonkers	$ 5,111		$ 132,252		$ 66,288		$25.96		14.6%		.9359		1.34%	
II. NEW YORK CITY	$ 3,802		$ 91,869		$ 53,505		$23.56		46.1%		.8561		9.62%	
III. REST OF STATE														
Highest District	$ 7,751	521	$ 562,605	521	$174,898	521	$29.42	521	42.4	521	.9693	521	5.92%	521
Second Highest	6,672	520	498,660	520	115,517	520	28.15	520	38.2	520	.9686	520	5.73	520
90th Pupil Percentile	3,825	465	128,920	454	59,354	493	22.29	486	29.3	508	.9565	440	2.67	511
50th Pupil Percentile	3,179	310	79,131	287	39,248	369	18.88	359	15.0	278	.9457	202	0.00	313
Median District	3,103	261	75,592	261	30,682	261	16.92	261	14.6	261	.9487	261	0.00	261
10th Pupil Percentile	2,776	73	54,611	79	24,016	129	13.62	100	8.4	54	.9185	9	0.00	74
Second Lowest	2,363	2	34,510	2	12,397	2	7.21	2	3.4	2	.9074	2	0.00	2
Lowest	2,361	1	29,324	1	12,313	1	0.13	1	2.6	1	.9001	1	0.00	1
Ratio: High to Low	3.28 to 1		19.19 to 1		14.20 to 1		226.31 to 1		16.31 to 1		1.04 to 1		N.A.	
90th 10th	1.38 to 1		2.36 to 1		2.47 to 1		1.64 to 1		3.49 to 1		1.08 to 1		N.A.	

TABLE B (CONTINUED)

District Variations By Regions	1985-86 Average AOE/Expense TAPU Value	Rank	1984-85 Average Full Value/TWPU Value	Rank	1984-85 Average NYS Income/TWPU Value	Rank	1984-85 Average Full Value Tax Rate/$1,000 Value	Rank	Percent Below Minimum Competence on 83 + 84 PEP Tests Value	Rank	1984-85 District Attendance Ratio Value	Rank	1984-85 LEP Pupils as Percent of Total Pupils Value	Rank
REGION III AVERAGES:														
Total Region III	$ 3,270		$ 87,430		$ 41,024		$18.25		18.25%		.9418		0.59%	
Excluding 3 Big Cities	$ 3,264		$ 88,753		$ 40,935		$18.08		15.7%		.9448		0.30%	
IV. TOTAL STATE														
Highest District	$17,306	697	$1,798,204	697	$310,743	697	$43.20	697	46.1%	697	.9693	697	13.45%	697
Second Highest	14,308	696	1,739,012	696	228,832	696	40.77	696	42.7	696	.9686	696	9.61	696
90th Pupil Percentile	5,144	587	142,894	556	71,114	600	30.78	640	46.1	697	.9526	517	9.61	696
50th Pupil Percentile	3,802	467	91,869	397	53,505	527	23.56	556	21.8	592	.9320	77	1.14	623
Median District	3,286	349	83,762	349	35,404	349	18.05	349	14.1	349	.9470	349	0.00	349
10th Pupil Percentile	2,939	171	59,488	127	28,724	228	15.63	223	9.1	111	.8561	1	0.00	148
Second Lowest	2,363	2	33,261	2	12,397	2	3.02	2	2.3	2	.8646	2	0.00	2
Lowest	2,361	1	29,324	1	12,313	1	0.13	1	2.0	1	.8561	1	0.00	1
Ratio: High to Low	7.33 to 1		61.32 to 1		25.24 to 1		332.31 to 1		23.05 to 1		1.13 to 1		N.A.	
90th to 10th	1.75 to 1		2.40 to 1		2.48 to 1		1.97 to 1		5.07 to 1		1.11 to 1		N.A.	
STATE AVERAGE	$ 3,800		$ 100,100		$ 51,500		$22.36		26.4%		.9093		3.89%	

NOTES: The seven categories in Table B are from the State Education Department's State Aid Data Base of March 30, 1987. Definitions of these categories reflect changes imposed by Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1986. Each category is explained in the footnotes to Table A.

A pupil percentile produces a value which indicates that a given percentage of the State's (or region's) pupils are in districts with lower values. For example, Table B shows that:

-- 90 percent of the pupils in Region I attend school in 134 districts with an estimated 1985-86 AOE/Expense TAPU equal to or less than $6,153; while
-- 90 percent of the pupils in Region III attend school in 465 districts with an AOE/Expense TAPU value equal to or less than $3,825.

New York City is treated as a single district in this report. The rank shown for each New York City value reflects New York City's rank among all 697 major districts as arrayed on that value from low to high.

The two regional district arrays include Yonkers within Region I and Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse within Region III.

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a These factors are also reported in Table A.

TABLE C

DISTRICT ARRAY INFORMATION FOR INCOME MEASURES AND 1980 CENSUS POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS[a] FOR FIVE NEW YORK CITY AREA COUNTIES, NEW YORK CITY, REST OF STATE, AND TOTAL NEW YORK STATE

District Variations By Region	1984-85 Average Income/Taxpayer		1980 Median Household Income		Percent of 1980 Households With Incomes, $30,000 +		% of Children (5 to 17) Speaking a Language Other than English		% of Children (5 to 17) from Hispanic or Minority Group Member		Percent of Adults (18+) Not Completing High School		Percent of Households Headed by Single Parent		Percent of Children (5 to 17) Below Poverty Level	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
I. FIVE NYC AREA COUNTIES (NASSAU, PUTNAM, ROCKLAND, SUFFOLK, WESTCHESTER)																
Highest District	$59,617	175	$57,938	175	79.85%	175	44.30%	175	98.84%	175	40.56%	175	35.10%	175	26.41%	175
Second Highest	50,948	174	48,602	174	76.43	174	31.93	174	98.49	174	38.64	174	26.23	174	24.88	174
90th Pupil Percentile	29,370	148	31,726	155	53.33	155	18.04	165	37.58	160	33.73	164	13.44	162	15.77	159
50th Pupil Percentile	18,844	74	24,325	86	36.69	84	6.89	86	8.28	96	22.67	98	8.55	108	5.65	100
Median District	19,704	88	24,400	88	37.73	88	6.92	88	7.48	88	21.85	88	7.58	88	4.92	88
10th Pupil Percentile	15,719	12	18,719	29	21.11	22	3.98	27	3.45	23	14.68	25	5.88	32	3.04	33
Second Lowest	14,542	2	14,699	2	14.26	2	0.00	2	1.71	2	7.14	2	1.48	2	0.00	2
Lowest	13,777	1	14,420	1	10.64	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	6.59	1	0.01	1	0.00	1
Ratio: High to Low	4.33 to 1		4.02 to 1		7.50 to 1		N. A.		N. A.		6.15 to 1		3,510 to 1		N. A.	
90th to 10th	1.87 to 1		1.69 to 1		2.53 to 1		4.53 to 1		10.89 to 1		2.30 to 1		2.29 to 1		5.19 to 1	
REGION AVERAGES*:																
Total Region	$21,411		$25,133*		36.09%		9.56%		16.20%		22.92%		9.48%		7.63%	
Excl. Yonkers	$21,592		$25,170*		36.85%		8.96%		15.54%		22.48%		9.28%		7.28%	
II. NEW YORK CITY	$18,173		$15,854		16.29%		36.23		64.62%		38.18%		16.16%		30.66%	
III. REST OF STATE																
Highest District	$28,011	521	$36,911	521	62.98%	521	19.44%	521	51.90%	521	59.29%	521	17.05%	521	39.76%	521
Second Highest	27,162	520	35,723	520	45.17	520	19.28	520	45.21	520	53.55	520	16.65	520	38.75	520
90th Pupil Percentile	18,044	493	23,555	494	32.71	498	6.73	487	32.34	516	39.62	458	13.68	510	22.94	482
50th Pupil Percentile	14,261	360	16,188	310	14.48	324	3.40	350	2.97	373	30.99	204	9.07	316	10.76	220
Median District	13,184	261	15,390	261	12.23	261	2.55	261	1.57	261	32.75	261	8.54	261	12.20	261
10th Pupil Percentile	12,080	140	12,313	51	9.51	124	1.44	117	0.65	136	16.51	30	6.59	83	4.18	41
Second Lowest	9,642	2	9,919	2	4.04	2	0.00	2	0.00	2	8.46	2	3.02	2	0.00	2
Lowest	9,450	1	8,345	1	3.70	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	7.81	1	2.51	1	0.00	1
Ratio: High to Low	2.96 to 1		4.42 to 1		17.02 to 1		N. A.		N. A.		7.59 to 1		6.79 to 1		N. A.	
90th to 10th	1.49 to 1		1.91 to 1		3.38 to 1		4.67 to 1		49.75 to 1		2.40 to 1		2.08 to 1		5.49 to 1	

TABLE C (CONTINUED)

District Variations By Region	1984-85 Average Income/Taxpayer Value	Rank	1980 Median Household Income Value	Rank	Percent of 1980 Households With Incomes, $30,000 + Value	Rank	% of Children (5 to 17) Speaking a Language Other than English Value	Rank	% of Children (5 to 17) from Hispanic or Minority Group Member Value	Rank	Percent of Adults (18+) Not Completing High School Value	Rank	Percent of Households Headed by Single Parent Value	Rank	Percent of Children (5 to 17) Below Poverty Level Value	Rank
III. REST OF STATE (Continued)																
REGION AVERAGES*:																
Total Region	$14,959		$16,307*		17.36%		4.34%		9.08%		29.81%		10.22%		12.28%	
Excluding 3 Big Cities	$15,026		$16,329*		18.30%		3.89%		5.21%		28.66%		9.26%		10.68%	
IV. TOTAL STATE																
Highest District	$59,617	697	$57,938	697	79.85%	697	44.30%	697	98.84%	697	59.29%	697	35.10%	697	39.76%	697
Second Highest	50,948	696	48,602	696	76.13	696	36.23	696	98.49	696	53.55	696	26.23	696	38.75	696
90th Pupil Percentile	20,041	606	26,345	622	40.67	622	36.23	696	64.62	692	38.18	695	16.16	689	30.66	694
50th Pupil Percentile	18,173	551	14,923	226	16.29	364	7.00	578	11.99	612	34.39	485	11.26	606	15.77	516
Median District	14,059	349	16,837	349	15.41	349	3.17	349	2.31	349	30.42	349	8.34	349	10.42	349
10th Pupil Percentile	13,032	242	13,690	131	10.64	183	2.15	221	1.36	234	17.52	86	6.68	148	3.92	93
Second Lowest	9,642	2	9,919	2	4.04	2	0.00	2	0.00	2	7.14	2	1.48	2	0.00	2
Lowest	9,450	1	8,345	1	3.70	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	6.59	1	0.00	1	0.00	1
Ratio: High to Low	6.31 to 1		6.94 to 1		21.58 to 1		N. A.		N. A.		9.00 to 1		N. A.		N. A.	
90th to 10th	1.54 to 1		1.92 to 1		3.82 to 1		16.85 to 1		47.51 to 1		2.18 to 1		2.42 to 1		7.82 to 1	
STATE AVERAGE**	$17,727		$16,837**		20.49%		17.21%		31.02%		31.80%		12.79%		17.90%	

NOTES: The last seven categories in Table C were obtained from the 1980 United States Census of Population and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce, from Summary Tape File 3. Each category is explained in a footnote to Table A.

* Weighted averages have been computed for seven of the eight categories; however, unweighted regional averages are noted by an asterisk (*).
** Values for the median district are noted by a double asterisk (**).

A pupil percentile produces a value which indicates that a given percentage of the State's or region's pupils are in districts with lower values. Examples of how to read the values and ranks shown before may be found on Tables A and B. New York City is treated as a single district in this report. The rank shown for each New York City value reflects New York City's rank among all 697 major districts as arrayed on that value from low to high. The two regional district arrays include Yonkers within Region I and Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse within Region III.

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a These factors are also reported in Table A.

TABLE D

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF BIG FIVE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS, THE STATE, EXCLUDING BIG FIVE CITIES, AND TOTAL NEW YORK STATE

Category	Values and Rank[a] Within Total State										Averages (or Median[b]), by Area			
	Buffalo		Rochester		Syracuse		Yonkers		New York City		4 Large Cities[c]	Big 5 Cities	State Excluding Big 5	Total State
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank				
FACTORS RELATED TO ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL AID														
1985-86 AOE/Expense TAPU	$ 3,061	236	$ 3,638	441	$ 3,436	393	$ 4,016	494	$ 3,802	467	$ 3,439	$ 3,761	$ 3,949	$ 3,800
1984-85 Full Value/Pupil (FV/TWPU)	64,549	188	82,567	343	83,517	347	142,070	554	91,869	397	85,379	91,124	105,021	100,100
1984-85 NYS Adjusted Gross Income/TWPU	35,847	356	48,152	484	45,196	457	80,512	624	53,505	527	48,103	52,885	50,417	51,500
1984-85 Full Value Tax Rate (Per $1000)	18.96	391	20.85	482	21.68	513	25.51	580	23.56	556	21.70	23.36	21.79	22.36
Percent Below Minimum Competence on 1982-83 and 1983-84 PEP Tests	31.8%	681	25.7%	651	37.1%	691	41.7%	694	46.1%	697	32.6%	44.5%	15.3%	26.4%
1984-85 District Attendance Ratio	.9123	13	.9001	6	.9268	48	.8646	2	.8561	1	.9038	.8614	.9415	.9093
1984-85 LEP as Percent of Total Pupils	3.78%	670	4.25%	676	2.60%	656	13.45%	697	9.61%	696	5.22%	9.11%	0.68%	5.89%
INCOME MEASURES NOT USED IN SCHOOL AID FORMULA														
1984-85 Average Income/Taxpayer (State Taxable Income)	$13,345	287	$15,394	433	$14,563	387	$ 17,693	536	$18,173	551	$ 15,121	$ 17,799	$ 17,677	$ 17,727
1980 Median Household Income	11,593	21	13,642	126	12,313	51	18,719	439	13,854	149	14,067	14,024	18,523	16,837[b]
Percent of 1980 Households with Incomes above $30,000	10.07%	147	12.81%	283	10.54%	173	24.40%	501	16.29%	364	13.66%	15.99%	24.99%	20.49%
1980 CENSUS POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS														
Percent of Children (5 to 17) Speaking a Language Other Than English at Home	6.66%	560	12.09%	653	6.64%	559	23.76%	693	36.23%	696	11.40%	33.28%	5.85%	17.21%
Percent of Children (5 to 17) Identified as Hispanic or Minority Group Member	43.56	682	51.90	688	32.34	671	31.96	670	64.62	693	41.68	61.90	9.22	31.02
Percent of Adults (18+) Who Did Not Complete High School	41.58	662	38.82	612	30.99	363	30.42	349	38.18	595	36.70	38.01	26.31	31.80
Percent of Household with own Children Headed by Single Parents	17.05	692	16.65	691	13.68	674	12.74	656	16.16	689	15.58	16.10	9.27	12.79
Percent of Children (5 to 17) Below Poverty Level	29.53	691	25.17	675	22.94	655	15.77	516	30.66	694	24.64	29.96	9.36	17.90
1980 POPULATION											Summations, by Area			
Number	357,870		241,648		170,672		195,351		7,071,639		965,541	8,037,180	9,515,221	17,552,401
Percent of Total State	2.04%		1.38%		0.97%		1.11%		40.29%		5.50%	45.79%	54.21%	100.00%

[a] Each value is mathematically ranked from low to high. For Total State information, by pupil percentile, see Tables B and C.

[b] District median is shown for the Total State; unweighted averages are shown for the three areas. Averages were developed for the 14 other categories.

[c] The "4 Large Cities" shown here are Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers.

TABLE E

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE FIVE LARGEST NEW YORK STATE CITIES AND AVERAGES FOR DISTRICTS IN SAME OR ADJACENT COUNTIES[a]

	Erie County (28 Districts)			Monroe County (18 Districts)			Onondaga County (18 Districts)			Westchester County (40 Districts)			New York City and Adjacent Counties (97 Districts)			
	Buffalo			Rochester			Syracuse			Yonkers			New York City			
Category	Value	Rank In Co.[b]	Rest of County	Value	Rank In Co.[b]	Rest of County	Value	Rank In Co.[b]	Rest of County	Value	Rank In Co.[b]	Rest of County	Value	Rank In Area[c]	Nassau County	Westchester County
FACTORS RELATED TO ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL AID																
1985-86 Operating Expense/Pupil	$ 3,061	4	$ 3,441	$ 3,638	7	$ 3,737	$ 3,436	12	$ 3,454	$ 4,016	1	$ 5,690	$ 3,802	2	$ 5,409	$ 5,404
1984-85 Full Value/ Pupil	64,549	3	102,960	82,567	3	112,491	83,517	9	86,921	142,070	5	189,832	94,869	8	145,599	181,771
1984-85 Income/Pupil	35,847	7	50,163	48,152	5	62,563	45,196	8	48,895	80,512	14	93,806	53,505	10	83,354	91,562
1984-85 Full Value Tax Rate	18.96	18	48.36	20.85	4	22.67	21.68	15	20.27	25.51	24	23.35	23.56	27	27.32	23.64
Percent Below Minimum Competence on 1982-83 and 1983-84 PEP Tests	31.8%	28	13.2%	25.7%	18	10.1%	37.1%	18	13.0%	41.7%	40	13.7%	46.1%	97	13.9%	18.5%
1984-85 District Attendance Ratio	.9123	1	.9515	.9001	1	.9528	.9268	1	.9460	.8646	1	.9401	.8561	1	.9354	.9274
1984-85 Limited English Proficiency Pupils as Percent of Total Pupils	3.78%	28	0.20%	4.25%	18	0.55%	2.60%	18	0.09%	13.45%	40	1.93%	9.61%	96	1.42%	5.74%
INCOME MEASURES NOT USED IN SCHOOL AID FORMULA																
1984-85 Average Income/Taxpayer	$13,345	8	$ 15,396	$15,394	1	$ 18,684	$14,563	4	$17,028	$ 17,693	3	$ 26,433	$18,173	22	$ 22,611	$ 24,632
1980 Median Household Income[d]	11,593	1	20,160	13,642	1	24,351	12,313	1	20,609	18,719	4	29,148	13,854	1	25,794	28,888
Percent of 1980 Households with Incomes Above $30,000	10.07%	1	23.75%	12.81%	1	35.32%	10.54%	1	25.56%	24.04%	4	39.65%	16.29%	1	41.06%	36.00%
1980 CENSUS POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS																
Percent of Children (5-17) Speaking a Language Other Than English at Home	6.66%	26	3.43%	12.09%	18	5.22%	6.64%	18	3.67%	23.76%	38	12.65%	36.23%	97	9.04%	14.84%

TABLE E (CONTINUED)

Category	Erie County (28 Districts)			Monroe County (18 Districts)			Onondaga County (18 Districts)			Westchester County (40 Districts)			New York City and Adjacent Counties (97 Districts)			
	Buffalo			Rochester			Syracuse			Yonkers			New York City			
	Value	Rank In Co.[b]	Rest of County	Value	Rank In Co.[b]	Rest of County	Value	Rank In Co.[b]	Rest of County	Value	Rank In Co.[b]	Rest of County	Value	Rank In Area[c]	Nassau County	Westchester County
1980 CENSUS POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (continued)																
Percent of Children (5-17) Identified as Hispanic or Minority Group Member	43.56%	28	3.40%	51.90%	18	4.51%	32.34%	18	5.37%	31.96%	34	22.21%	64.62%	93	10.50%	24.13%
Percent of Adults (18+) Who Did Not Complete High School	41.58	26	26.07	38.82	18	19.74	30.99	15	21.42	30.42	37	21.69	38.18	96	20.84	23.70
Percent of Households With Own Children Headed by Single Parents	17.05	28	8.09	16.65	18	7.87	13.68	18	8.85	12.74	37	10.07	16.16	93	8.58	10.69
Percent of Children (5-17) Below Poverty Level	29.53	28	6.02	25.17	18	3.98	22.94	18	5.58	15.77	37	7.33	30.66	97	6.44	9.01

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a In order to provide a frame of reference for New York City's data, Nassau and Westchester Counties were used as Adjacent Counties.

b Districts in a county are ranked in ascending order (i.e., the lowest value receives a rank of 1).

c The 97 District Area is composed of New York City, the 56 districts in Nassau County, and the 40 districts in Westchester County. Districts are ranked from low to high.

d District data for this category could not be broken down into component data which could be summed for county or area totals. The methodology employed for Median Household Income was to aggregate each district result in a county (or area) and then divide that figure by the number of districts in the county (or area).

SOURCE: The first eight categories shown above are from the State Education Department State Aid Data Base of March 30, 1987. Definitions of the first seven categories reflect changes imposed by Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1986. The last seven categories reflect data obtained from the 1980 United States Census of Population and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce, from Summary Tape File 3.

TABLE F

COMPARISON OF NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS BY THREE REGIONS, THREE ANALYSIS GROUPS AND BIG FIVE CITIES

Category	State Average or Median[a]	Regions			Analysis Groups			Big Five Cities		
		New York City Suburban Counties	New York City	Rest of State	Five New York City Area Cos. Except Yonkers	Big Five Cities	Rest of State Except Big 3	New York City	Big Four Cities[b]	Rest of State
FACTORS RELATED TO ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL AID										
1985-86 Operating Expense/ Pupil	$ 3,800	$ 5,076	$ 3,802	$ 3,270	$ 5,111	$ 3,761	$ 3,264	$ 3,802	$ 3,439	$ 3,949
1984-85 Full Value/Pupil	100,100	132,564	91,869	87,430	132,252	91,124	88,753	91,869	85,379	105,021
1984-85 Income/Pupil	51,500	66,741	53,505	41,024	66,288	52,885	40,935	53,505	48,103	50,417
1984-85 Full Value Tax Rate	22.36	25.94	23.56	18.25	25.96	23.36	18.08	23.56	21.70	21.79
Percent Below Minimum Competence on 1982-83 and 1983-84 PEP Tests	26.4%	15.5%	46.1%	17.0%	14.6%	44.5%	15.7%	46.1%	32.6%	15.3%
1984-85 District Attendance Ratio	.9093	.9336	.8561	.9418	.9359	.8614	.9448	.8561	.9038	.9415
1984-85 Limited English Proficiency Pupils as Percent of Total Pupils	3.89%	1.70%	9.62%	0.59%	1.34%	9.14%	0.30%	9.62%	5.22%	0.68%
INCOME MEASURES NOT USED IN SCHOOL AID FORMULA										
1984-85 Average Income/ Taxpayer	$ 17,727	$ 21,411	$18,173	$14,959	$ 21,592	$17,799	$15,026	$18,173	$15,121	$ 17,677
1980 Median Household Income	16,837[a]	25,133	13,854	16,307	25,170	14,024	16,329	13,854	14,067	18,311
Percent of 1980 Households With Incomes Above $30,000	20.49%	36.09%	16.29%	17.36%	36.85%	15.99%	18.30%	16.29%	13.66%	24.99%
1980 CENSUS POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS										
Percent of Children (5-17) Speaking a Language Other Than English as Home	17.21%	9.56%	36.23%	4.34%	8.96%	33.28%	3.89%	36.23%	11.40%	5.85%
Percent of Children (5-17) Identified as Hispanic or Minority Group Member	31.02	16.20	64.62	9.08	15.54	61.90	5.21	64.62	41.68	9.22

TABLE F (CONTINUED)

Category	State Average or Median[a]	Regions: New York City Suburban Counties	Regions: New York City	Regions: Rest of State	Analysis Groups: Five New York City Area Cos. Except Yonkers	Analysis Groups: Big Five Cities	Analysis Groups: Rest of State Except Big 3	Big Five Cities: New York City	Big Five Cities: Big Four Cities[b]	Big Five Cities: Rest of State
1980 CENSUS POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS (continued)										
Percent of Adults (18+) Who Did Not Complete High School	31.80%	22.92%	38.18%	29.81%	22.48%	38.01%	28.66%	38.18%	36.70%	26.31%
Percent of Households With Own Children Headed by Single Parents	12.79	9.48	16.16	10.22	9.28	16.10	9.26	16.16	15.58	9.27
Percent of Children (5-17) Below Poverty Level	17.90	7.63	30.66	12.28	7.28	29.96	10.68	30.66	24.64	9.36
1980 Population	17,552,401	3,806,708	7,071,639	6,674,054	3,611,357	8,037,180	5,903,864	7,071,639	965,541	9,515,221
Percent	100.00%	21.69%	40.29%	38.02%	20.57%	45.79%	33.64%	40.29%	5.50%	54.21%

[a] Value is based on the median district rather than a weighted statewide average.

[b] The Big Four Cities are Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers.

SOURCE: Data for the first eight categories in Table F are from the State Education Department's State Aid Data Base of March 30, 1987. Definitions of these categories reflect changes imposed by Chapter 53 of the Laws of 1986. Data for the last seven categories were obtained from the 1980 United States Census of Population and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce, from Summary Tape File 3. Virtually every entry in this table is contained in previous tables.

Table G

Comparison of 19 Selected Central Cities to their States Based Upon Published Data from the 1980 United States Census[a]

State	Selected Central City	City Population		1979 Income Measures						Percent of Persons Below Poverty		Percent Speaking a Language Other than English at Home		Percent Identified as a Member of a Minority Group		Percent of Adults (25+) Not Graduated from High School	
				Income Per Capita		Median Income Per Household		Median Income Per Family									
		Number[b]	Percent of Total State	City[d]	State[e]	City[d]	State[e]	City[d]	State[e]	City[d]	State[e]	City[b]	State[f]	City[g]	State[h]	City[i]	State[j]
Arizona	Phoenix	789,704	29.05%	$7,551	$7,041	$17,419	$16,448	$20,365	$19,017	11.1%	13.2%	15.1%	20.1%	21.91%	25.37%	26.7%	27.6%
California	Los Angeles	2,966,850	12.54	8,408	8,295	15,735	18,243	19,467	21,537	16.4	11.4	35.1	22.6	51.69	33.03	31.4	26.5
	San Diego	875,538	3.70	8,016	8,295	16,408	18,243	20,133	21,537	12.4	11.4	20.6	22.6	30.71	33.03	21.1	26.5
	San Francisco	678,974	2.87	9,265	8,295	15,866	18,243	20,911	21,537	13.7	11.4	35.9	22.6	46.85	33.03	26.0	26.5
Florida	Jacksonville	540,920	5.55	6,767	7,270	14,926	14,675	17,646	17,280	16.0	13.5	4.1	13.2	28.74	23.29	33.8	33.3
Georgia	Atlanta	425,022	7.78	6,539	6,402	11,296	15,013	13,591	17,414	27.5	16.6	3.7	2.6	68.06	28.33	39.8	43.6
Illinois	Chicago	3,005,078	26.30	6,933	8,066	15,301	19,321	18,776	22,746	20.3	11.0	24.1	11.5	56.35	21.79	43.8	33.5
Indiana	Indianapolis	700,719	12.76	7,585	7,142	17,279	17,582	20,715	20,535	11.5	9.7	3.0	4.1	23.44	9.71	33.3	33.6
Maryland	Baltimore	786,775	18.66	5,877	8,293	12,811	20,281	15,721	23,112	22.9	9.8	5.3	6.2	56.36	25.93	51.6	32.6
Massachusetts	Boston	562,994	9.81	6,555	7,458	12,530	17,575	16,062	21,166	20.2	9.6	18.4	13.0	31.71	7.51	31.6	27.8
Michigan	Detroit	1,203,339	12.99	6,215	7,688	13,981	19,223	17,033	22,107	21.9	10.4	8.7	6.5	66.04	15.72	45.8	32.0
New Jersey	Newark	329,248	4.47	4,525	8,127	10,118	19,800	11,989	22,906	32.8	9.5	29.2	15.9	77.16	20.70	55.4	32.6
New York	New York	7,071,639	40.28	7,271	7,498	13,854	16,647	16,818	20,180	20.0	13.4	35.5	20.1	47.63	24.76	39.8	33.7
North Carolina	Charlotte	314,447	5.35	7,820	6,133	16,917	14,481	20,258	16,792	12.4	14.8	4.0	2.4	33.08	24.67	29.9	45.2
Ohio	Cleveland	573,822	5.31	5,770	7,285	12,277	17,754	15,991	20,909	22.1	10.3	11.7	5.2	47.41	11.68	49.1	33.0
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	1,688,210	14.23	6,053	7,077	13,169	16,880	16,388	19,995	20.6	10.5	11.8	6.9	42.74	10.75	45.7	35.3
Texas	Houston	1,595,167	11.21	8,793	7,205	18,474	16,708	21,881	19,618	12.7	14.7	19.9	21.8	47.46	34.15	31.6	37.4
	Dallas	904,074	6.35	8,612	7,205	16,227	16,708	19,703	19,618	14.2	14.7	13.7	21.8	42.90	34.15	31.5	37.4
	San Antonio	785,809	5.52	5,671	7,205	13,775	16,708	15,859	19,618	20.9	14.7	49.7	21.8	61.92	34.15	41.4	37.4

a United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population Volume 1 Characteristics of the Population, Chapter C General Social and Economic Characteristics, Part 1 United States Summary.

b Table 246. Summary of Social Characteristics for Areas and Places: 1980, pages 359-366.

c Calculated by New York State Education Department, Educational Research Services Unit, using Table 246, Ibid., and Table 230. Summary of Social Characteristics for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980, page 275.

d Table 247. Summary of Economic Characteristics for Areas and Places: 1980, pages 376-383.

e Table 231. Summary of Economic Characteristics for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980, page 276.

f Table 230. Summary of Social Characteristics for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980, page 275.

g Table 249. Persons by Spanish Origin and Race for Areas and Places: 1980, pages 410-417.

h Table 233. Persons by Spanish Origin and Race for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980, page 280.

i Calculated by the New York State Education Department, Educational Research Services Unit, using Table 246.

j Calculated by the New York State Education Department, Educational Research Services Unit, using Table 230.

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF THREE NEW YORK REGIONS